

#### REMARKS

The Examiner's objection to the specification as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claim subject matter is respectfully traversed. Applicant has added a new paragraph in the specification specifically defining the terms R.V. as relative viscosity, PA6 as nylon 6 and setting forth the units for melt flow rate, intrinsic viscosity and relative viscosity. This should overcome the Examiner's objection to the specification.

The Examiner's rejection of claims 1 through 8 under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph as being indefinite for failing to point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention is respectfully traversed. With respect to independent claims 1 and 7, the units for melt flow rate are given and the claims have been amended accordingly. As to claim 3, intrinsic viscosity has been defined in the amendment to the specification. With respect to claim 5, the definition of relative viscosity has been added to the specification. Applicant has also amended claim 1 to define the term PP which stands for polypropylene. In claim 5, Applicant explained the meaning of PA6 to be nylon 6. As to claim 7, Applicant explained the meaning of the term "R.V." which stands for relative viscosity.

The Examiner's rejection of claims 7 and 8 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ofosu, et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,268,302) is respectfully traversed. It is Applicant's position that the '302 patent of Ofosu, et al. does not anticipate each and every element of the invention claimed. Claims 7 and 8 have been amended to require a melt flow rate component above 200 grams/10 minutes at 230 degrees Centigrade. Applicant's invention teaches specifically to provide a new fabric that is made of a component having an extremely high melt flow rate well

above the limits suggested in Ofosu, et al. and in the ranges of above 200 MFR. Also, there is no recitation in Applicant's claimed invention to use a double laminate of filaments having both high and low melt flow rates. Applicant has amended claims 7 and 8 to clearly define an invention that is not anticipated by Ofosu, et al.

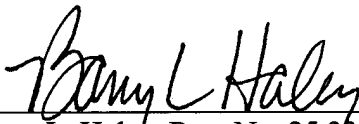
The Examiner's rejection of claims 1 and 2 and 3 through 6 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lu (U.S. Patent No. 5,688,468) in view of Ofosu, et al. '302 is respectfully traversed. Specifically the laminate fabric provided in Ofosu is, in fact, a double layer laminate that uses what is termed as a high melt flow rate in combination with a low melt flow rate. However, the fact is the highest rate flow unit used in the entire specification in Ofosu, et al. does not exceed 110 and that is used in combination with another layer that is a lower melt flow rate. The examples 1 through 3 shown in Ofosu, et al. used melt flow rates of 110 and 80. Ofosu, et al. includes a second limiting step that includes using a conventional low MFR component. Clearly, this teaches away from Applicant's invention which does not use a combination of two different melt flow rates, one in which the limit is 110 and the other as being low conventional. Again, there is no suggestion in Ofosu or Lu to utilize materials in a process that achieves such high melt flow rates as that taught by Applicant's unique invention. It is Applicant's position that the Examiner has failed to establish a prima facie case of obviousness because even if one were to combine the teachings of Lu and Ofosu, et al. as suggested by the Examiner (for which there is no basis within the patents themselves), one would not achieve Applicant's claimed invention. Specifically, Ofosu, et al. teaches a combination laminate using both high (considered high by Ofosu, et al. but not by Applicant) and low MFR filaments.

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Applicant's invention provides to a fabric that is achieved using a single component having a very high melt flow rate (relative to examples in the prior art and not suggested in Ofosu, et al.) above 200 MFR. Therefore, it is Applicant's position that the combination is improper and not suggested and, in fact, if even done would not achieve Applicant's claimed invention which is a melt flow rate above 200 and at very high filament speeds above 4000 meters per minute. Applicant's claimed invention has obtained unexpected results in the resultant examples disclosed. The Ofosu, et al. references teaches away from Applicant's claimed invention. It is believed that claims 1 through 8 as submitted are allowable over the art of record.

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Respectfully submitted,

  
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